

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 20, 1920.

"SPILLS BEANS"
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM
TWO SYSTEMS—UNION AND NON-UNION
BUBBLE BURSTS
RONCOVIERI CRITICISED

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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William Kent is indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, by the sixteen railroad organizations, by Glenn Plumb, Frank P. Walsh, and all other sincere fighters for labor and humanity.



Vote for William Kent
Republican Primaries August 31



ELECT

Judge James G. Conlan

SUPERIOR
JUDGE

10 Years on the Bench

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1920

No. 29

“Spills Beans”

An interesting story was told this last week by a tourist printer who dropped in from Tampa, Fla. Coming out of the State of Louisiana he made the acquaintance of a smooth-talking and evidently well-educated gentleman, who in the course of the conversation informed the typo that he was an organizer for the open shoppers, and not knowing that he was talking to a union man spilled a lot of stuff that was quite interesting. He said that he had not had any luck at all in the city of Shreveport, La., that the

bankers in that place would have nothing to do with him. He expressed himself very bitterly over his treatment in that city as well as the whole of the State of Mississippi.

He said that there were twelve organizers sent out from the head office and they were scattered in all parts of the country. That he was receiving \$200 a week and expenses, and so far as he knew, this was the salary of the rest.

He also stated that their method was to go

into a town and make as much noise as possible. That while they had not really accomplished anything, they had so camouflaged their lack of accomplishment with advertising and spellbinding that they were given credit for a lot.

The printer said he was sorry that his ticket ran out just at this point, and if he could have had a little more time he believed that he could have had the whole history, at least as far as the organizer knew it.—San Diego Labor Leader.

Union Labor Endorses Judge Sturtevant

TO OUR FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS, GREETING:

The undersigned desire to enlist your support on behalf of Hon. GEORGE A. STURTEVANT, who will be a candidate at the forthcoming election for election to the position of Appellate Judge.

Judge Sturtevant has been a member of the San Francisco Superior Court for thirteen years past, and has, in his decisions, been always mindful of the rights of Labor. We call to your attention a record of cases in which organized labor was involved which is now on file in the office of the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and duly certified to by the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco in his official capacity.

Judge Sturtevant's decisions show that at all times he has recognized the principle that the working man has rights which must be considered, and in every instance whenever the rights of Labor were involved, his decisions have been eminently fair.

Therefore, we owe it to ourselves to make certain Judge Sturtevant's election at the primary on the 31st day of August, 1920.

With all good wishes we beg leave to remain,

Respectfully and Fraternally,

William P. Bonsor, President S. F. Labor Council
John A. O'Connell, Secretary S. F. Labor Council
J. J. McTiernan, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, S. F. Labor Council
Sarah S. Hagan, Assistant Secretary, S. F. Labor Council
James W. Mullen, Editor Labor Clarion
William P. McCabe, Superintendent Labor Temple
Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen's Union, PRESIDENT CALIFORNIA STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
Michael Casey, President Teamsters' Union
John P. McLaughlin, Secretary Teamsters' Union
R. W. Burton, President Bay Cities Metal Trades Council
Frank Miller, Secretary Iron Trades Council
Michael J. McGuire, Boilermakers' Union
Ferdinand Barbrack, Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council
B. B. Rosenthal, President Upholsterers' Union No. 28
Dennis Foley, Stationary Firemen's Union
Al Rogers, Bottlers' Union
John A. Kelly, Machinists' Union
John O. Walsh, Molders' Union
M. S. Maxwell, Butchers' Union
W. A. Granfield, Office Employees' Association
Thomas P. Garrity, Bookbinders' Union
Peter Kelleher, Business Agent Gas Workers' Union
P. H. McCarthy, President Building Trades Council
A. G. Gilson, Assistant Secretary Building Trades Council
F. C. MacDonald, Business Agent Building Trades Council
L. J. Flaherty, Business Agent Building Trades Council
F. P. Nicholas, Business Agent Building Trades Council and President Bay
Counties District Council of Carpenters
Jos. Tuite, President State Conference of Painters
W. A. Cole, Executive Board Member, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners
Thomas Scahill, Member Housesmiths' Local Union No. 78
James Whelan, President Cement Finishers' Union
John Hughes, Business Agent District Council of Carpenters

Ed Lewis, Business Agent Housesmiths' and Architectural Iron Workers
Joseph Kiernan, Business Agent Plasterers' Union No. 66
Charles Noonan, Business Agent Bricklayers' Local Union No. 7
William Bemiss, Manager Building Trades Temple
George Newsome, Assistant Manager Building Trades Temple
Walter Brind, Business Agent Roofers' Union
J. D. Barnes, Vice-President Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders No. 34
Walter Duryea, Business Agent Teamsters' Union
Joseph Marshall, Business Agent Laborers' Union
B. Murphy, Business Agent Laborers' Union
James Hopkins, Business Agent District Council of Painters
Thomas Doyle, Cement Finishers' Union
M. E. Decker, Secretary-Treasurer Milk Drivers' Union
John C. Daly, Member Executive Committee, Labor Council
Robert Potter
James Fisher
James R. Mathewson, Vice-President State Federation of Labor
Charles Liniger, Laundry Workers' Union
Dan P. Regan, President Executive Board Culinary Craft
C. J. Carroll, Secretary Teamsters' Union
James E. Wilson, Business Manager Teamsters' Union
William Kleinhammer, Secretary Pattern Makers' Association
Geo. E. Hollis, President Typographical Union
Geo. Cullen, Blacksmiths' Union
Roe Baker, Secretary Barbers' Union
James T. Bailey, Secretary Machinists' Union
Dennis Murray, State Federation of Butchers
Michael Penny, President Cement Laborers
Thomas McNamara, Business Agent Hod Carriers
James McKnight, Business Agent Electricians No. 6
Thomas Price, President Plasterers' Union
John Clover, Secretary Electricians Union No. 6
Wm. McMullin, Business Agent Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union.
T. C. Lynch, Secretary District Council of Painters
John Tierney, Carpenters' Union No. 22
Richard McHugh, Cement Workers' Union
A. E. Stem, Business Agent, Elevator Constructors' Union
John Swanson, Member, Carpenters' Union No. 22

In addition to the above endorsements, Judge Sturtevant's candidacy has been unanimously endorsed by the BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO and by the BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL of each of the counties in his judicial district; by the NON-PARTISAN LABOR CONVENTION OF ALAMEDA COUNTY and the CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, and a great number of LOCALS in each county in his district.

THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

By John E. Bennett.
(Continued)

With Monopoly Expunged Control of the Market Would Not Be Feared.

The reason why such acts are made nefarious, and bring against the doer criminal statutes is because, under the Protective System, they tend not to maintain a competitor in existence, but to suppress a competitor. If the sociological condition were such that I could buy my machinery in a free field, my materials in a free market, manufacture with free labor and sell in a free market,—a market where everyone had plenty wherewith to buy because laid was used to its full value, and neither I nor anyone else was hedged in by monopoly anywhere, then I would not care for A's underbidding me on any purchase. I would be able to manufacture as cheaply as he; and if he wished to forego a part of his profits to get a buyer, and I did not care to do so, he could have that customer, and with no regrets from me. If he influenced one lender

against me, I could find a thousand others, glad to lend their money wherever they could get good security. It would be useless for A to buy up the stock of my kind of raw material, and so raise the price on me, for the ports being free of tariffs, such would simply induce importation from abroad; and the price rising on the market, the watchful eyes at Washington would, under the Call System, notify the Appraiser Boards throughout the country, and they would, by raising the Call on unused deposits of the material, compel larger supplies of the substance to come into existence, and the price would fall back to the level where A bought. Under these conditions A—the big concern—would be rendered wholly powerless to do me injury. Only through my own negligent conduct in handling my business could he supplant me; and here he would do so not through using the effects of monopoly, but through superior efficiency, a thing that I might exercise if I would. He would be entitled to whatever advantage he acquired in this way. And if advancing in this manner he compassed a full one hundred per cent of the market, he would have right absolutely to it. Such would not make A a monopolist, for he would be using no force, that of the State or other, to prevent me from participating in industry. Having every opportunity which A had, if upon the test of skill, management, ability to attract capital, the power to make combinations, excellence of product and quality of service—if upon these A exceeded me and won the sales, I would have no ground to complain, and a law that would limit A to 53 per cent of the market would be an outrageous exposition of tyranny.

But under the Protective System A enlarges his business by employing monopoly—real monopoly, the physical force of the State. Monopoly abounds and no one can advance without being its beneficiary. When the Coal Trust attains 80% or 90% of the market it does so because it owns the coal deposits, and keeps most of them idle; because it owns the coal-carrying railroads, and keeps cars from its competitors,—not of course, as a single corporation does it do this, but through sameness of ownership of stocks in various concerns, as we have explained. Having landed in a position of possessing nearly all the market, there is no way to combat such trust save by bringing the force of the State against it to prevent it from advancing farther. So prevented, the energies of its creators are curtailed. To push their businesses onward is to blossom themselves into criminals. At this point Initiative is crushed. It is the character of the Protective System to cause Initiative to quench Initiative.

Thus the great geniuses of industry, these men

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whom, in the plan of Nature are equipped to draw into co-operation vast multitudes of people, to conduct things so orderly, efficiently, magnificently, that people here and yonder and far away may be served with the comforts and delights of culture, are by the Protective System shackled and hooded as with a cone extinguisher. By driving to their own advantage in the benefit of society they are made a continuous injury to others, and society knows no way of preventing the injury than by suppressing the men. In so restraining them it is curtailing Initiative, it is stifling the supply of new product, making itself unable to meet with sustenance and occupation the oncoming numbers of population; and in this region, as in a thousand others, it is quickening its steps toward the impending stage of general famine.

The Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces in Human Society.

There are in Nature, and in constant operation, two great forces: the Centripetal and the Centrifugal; that is, the force which pulls inwardly and that which pushes outwardly. The first integrates, the second disintegrates. We call them each forces, but they are more properly two actions of the same power; for the force which draws to the center is the force which flings from the periphery. By the same whirl the two effects are transpiring. We shall observe this phenomenon wherever we look. It is equally in the attraction and dispersion of the world-making materials of the stellar universe, as in the degradation of the mountain and its disposition into the sea, where it becomes the component of future mountains.

It is Nature's method to be constantly changing forms, moving them always from the lower to the higher, until the vast cycle is filled, then rending them in toto, visiting them as it were, with somatic death, whereupon she moves their substances to other and infinite purposes in her great scheme of progress. First, we have an earth of granite rock, bleak and bare, peaks of primal magma pushed up out of the ocean. Here is homogeneity, uniformity. The sea reaches these heights through its atmospheric carrier, and they are comminuted and laid down upon the sea floor in sheets, whereby the ribbon-like character of earth building begins; the stratified rocks are made, and we have movement from the simple to the complex, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, from the lower to the higher. Ultimately and in due course, in the enormous cycle which the Divine Will has devised, this fair earth will pass away. Whither to or to what end it is not given to Man to know. There is a domain which Man may never penetrate; which albeit it bears upon each and all must be forever left with God. This Being, the Unknowable, the Absolute, is the supreme repository of the faith of the human, where and whom never comprehending, he may repose confidence that he, being not his own creature but God's, all things are arranged for his benefit.

But while the Centripetal Trend moves inwardly towards concentration, and the Centrifugal Throw impels outwardly towards dispersion, yet it is man's constant effort to arrest these forces at their stage of equilibrium, and keep them so adjusted. As against extreme cold Man seeks shelter and builds a fire; against extreme heat he will employ a cooling agent. So in society, Man always is trying to introduce counterbalances to whatever influence moves to one excess or the other. The Call System is just that thing; under it society is permanently at equilibrium; while under the Protective System it is moving from one extreme to the other, proceeding toward concentration until it develops disintegration. Monopoly is highly centripetal. It strips men everywhere of their equal opportunities to co-operate with society, and devolves opportunity in the hands of a privileged

few. Hence we have the various laws and efforts of Government to deal with monopoly—the Sherman, Clayton, and other acts. These efforts, however, do not reach monopoly, for what is monopoly is not as yet generally understood. The Government attacks only some of the effects of monopoly, such as control of the market; which control is the object of monopoly, but it is not monopoly itself. Upon the other hand, pestilence is essentially centrifugal in that it disintegrates society by destroying population. Monopoly, the inward movement, concentrating, produces pestilence, the outward movement, which is disintegration. Hence, as we remark, the two actions are really one force; that is, to repeat—the force which draws to the center is the force that throws from the periphery.

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920 by Emma J. Bennett.)

ORPHEUM.

Due to their popularity and the peculiar interest they hold for children as well as grown-ups, Singer's Midgets are held over one more week at the Orpheum in top headline position. This is an unusual honor seldom accorded. The turn—as thousand of San Franciscans have witnessed this week—consists of thirty tiny men and women in a variety of scenes, exhibiting an assortment of skill seldom witnessed. A large menagerie of animals is used by the act. An entirely new Orpheum bill accompanies Singer's Midgets in their second week. Clarence Oliver and Georgie Olp with "The Bee Hive," their latest and said to be neatest offering, is displayed prominently among the newcomers. These two vaudevillians are known here for their "Discontent" and "The Wall Between," offerings of former seasons. Lovett's Concentration is described in advance as being a real mystery, embracing music, science and mirth. A revelation in mind reading and psychic power entirely different from that of other acts coming under similar description, is Lovett's accomplishment. The band of mystery, a jazz quintette playing numbers in a manner described as baffling, goes with the act. Jimmy Duffy and "Mr. Sweeney," two lively young Yanks, will indulge in a "kidding" number, built on American lines of humor. Dave Harris, one of vaudeville's foremost syncopationists, will play and sing a variety of numbers. W. Horlick and Sarampa Sisters will be seen in descriptive dances. John Orren and Lillian Drew will present their "barnyard episode." Arco Brothers will prove their claim to being athletes supreme. Topics of the Day and Orpheum Concert orchestra are other featured numbers.

WAGE SCALES INDORSED.

The proposed wage scales and working agreements of the Pavers' Union, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115, all providing for an increased wage, have received the indorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.



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TWO SYSTEMS—UNION AND NON-UNION

In an article printed in the American Federationist, current issue, entitled "The Union Shop and Its Antithesis," President Gompers urges the use of proper terms in discussing the union and the non-union shop and records vigorous protest against anti-trade unionists attempting to conceal their opposition to collective bargaining by claiming they operate "open shop."

"An 'open' shop is a non-union shop where the fiction is kept alive that union men may work there, but are not permitted to do so," says President Gompers.

"The synonyms for 'union' shop and 'non-union' shop, respectively, are 'democracy' and 'autocracy.' In the union shop the workers are free men. They have the right of organizing in trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. Employees in the non-union shops are like cogs in a machine. They have nothing to say as to the conditions under which they will work, but must accept any wages, hours and working conditions that may be fixed arbitrarily by the employer.

"A non-union man who accepts employment in a union shop has the privilege of joining the union which has a voice in determining with employers the wages, hours and conditions of work. He is given time in which to make application, if he so desires.

"No union man, if known, is permitted by the employers to work in a non-union shop.

"Most relentless propaganda has been used to discredit the union shop and to hold up to the public the great benefits of the non-union shop. No more malicious misrepresentation of a desirable condition in industry ever was launched. It began in the early 1900's when a number of associations were formed to destroy the trade-union movement. Lawyers are employed to travel about the country delivering addresses, all of which were confined to denunciation of labor organizations. The most venomous charges were made against them.

"Judges were influenced by this propaganda to decide that the union shop was illegal. The opinions of these judges contained most bitter statements against the workers who had the temerity to organize. They were charged with being non-progressive, obstacles to the welfare of the country, and un-American. These opinions were heralded through the newspapers as the turning point from which the trade unions would gradually disintegrate. Employers' associations, citizens' alliances and organizations of many other names, composed of employers or their agents, kept up a perpetual criticism of labor.

"The reason was purely selfish. The antagonists of labor believed that if they could destroy the trade-union movement, wages would be reduced to a low standard; that it would not be necessary for them to safeguard the health of their employees or build plants in which the machinery was so protected that it was of less danger of injury to the workers.

"An employer who refuses to employ a union man will say: 'I do not discriminate against union and non-union men. I conduct an "open" shop, that is, those who apply for work will be given employment when they are needed. This is a shop where men are free.'

"But when a workman applies for employment he is asked a number of questions. In many instances he has to fill out a questionnaire, which asks his entire history from the cradle to the present time, and one of the most important queries is, 'Are you a member of any union?' If the man answers this question in the affirmative he is not employed. He is told that his name will be placed on file and he will be notified when there is work for him.

"But he is never notified. Instead his name is

sent to other manufacturers to prevent the possibility of him being employed elsewhere.

"This so-called 'open shop' is the disintegrating factor that leads to the non-union shop; in other words, the shop which is closed to the union man, no matter from whence he hails, or what his skill and competency.

"The term 'closed shop' was originated about 1903. It was coined by the enemies of trade unions for a purpose. That purpose was and continues to be to divert attention from the defensive action of union men.

"The term 'closed shop' is a false designation of the union shop. Those who are hostile to labor cunningly employ the term 'closed shop' for a union shop because of the general antipathy which is ordinarily felt toward anything being closed, and with the specious plea that the so-called 'open shop' must necessarily afford the opportunity for freedom.

"As a matter of fact, the union shop is open to

all workmen who perform their duty, and they participate in the benefits and advantages of the improved conditions which a union shop affords. The union shop also implies duties and responsibilities. This is incident to and the corollary of all human institutions.

"What the trade unionists call for is the union shop. Those who speak of it as a 'closed shop' are enemies of labor, who, by distorting the facts, seek to discredit the trade-union movement."

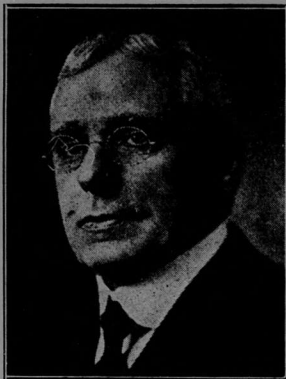
COOPERS RAISE WAGES.

After a two-weeks' strike Coopers' Union No. 90 of Houston, Tex., established its new rate of 90 cents an hour.

Organized Coopers in Chicago are on strike in the oil barrel shops, and ask all workers in this industry to give Chicago a wide berth, until the new scale of \$1 an hour is accepted by employers.

A. J. WALLACE

Candidate for Republican Nomination to the United States Senate



lives in Los Angeles. He has been in early manhood a farmer on a North Dakota homestead, later a teacher, then a merchant; and has been instrumental in developing the resources of Southern California.

His first public office was as a member of the City Council of Los Angeles. He became chairman of the Finance Committee and by his skillful administration turned a huge deficit into a

splendid surplus, giving to city affairs the same attention that he gave to his own private affairs.

In 1910 he was the running mate of Hiram Johnson in the first Progressive campaign, and for four years served with distinction as Lieutenant-Governor of this state.

Wallace's Position

He wants you to know who he is and for what he stands in public life.

First, he is a Progressive. In a general way that means that he is more interested in men, women and children than in property. In detail it means that he is in favor of every movement, legislative and social

For the abolition of child labor and the fullest possible development and education of all children.

For the release of workers from every species of economic slavery, or the fear of it.

For one day's rest in seven and the reduction of a day's work gradually and reasonably to the lowest practicable point, that there may be leisure for the highest enjoyment of human life.

For a living wage as a minimum in each industry and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

For the right of collective bargaining, each side through its chosen representatives.

And for all the other social advances which will make for the most equitable division of the benefits as well as the obligations of daily life.

He includes in these social advances the Prohibition of the liquor traffic. "I stand foursquare for the 18th Amendment and against any weakening of the Volstead Enforcement Act," Wallace says.

Wallace is not an eleventh hour convert to these doctrines. Long before he had any idea of seeking any public office these were the lines upon which he governed his own life and business.

REMEMBER FRIENDS.

It has been frequently the case that organized labor has suffered in legal battles from the decisions of judges prone to place human rights below the rights claimed by special privilege, but in the present campaign there are jurists who have always given labor a square deal based upon the merits of the case at the bar of justice. It becomes a solemn duty of every unionist to vote for these judges at the primary election on August 31st. Labor's opportunity to reward its friends can only be lost through the apathy or over-confidence of the men and women counted in the ranks of labor. Every single vote of men and women in the fold of labor must be cast lest the plans of sinister influences carry the day.

A WORTHY MOVEMENT.

Dan Sylvester, the well-known and popular lieutenant of police, in charge of San Francisco's traffic squad, is the president of the National Traffic Officers' (Police) Association, which holds its international convention next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 23d to 27th, at the Exposition Auditorium. The convention will endeavor to frame a motor vehicle safety law, to be presented to the various legislatures, which will be broad enough to take care of the pedestrian as well as the motorist, and in such a shape that it can be enforced for the benefit of the people,

In connection with the convention an exposition of the latest and best safety devices will be shown and demonstrated; and best of all, there will be no admission charged, the whole exposition being free to everybody. If ever a project was entitled to encouragement, this is the one. Music, singing and other entertaining features will also be given.

In line with its policy of co-operation with all activities that tend to improve conditions of the community and the protection and welfare of its people, the Musicians' Union have co-operated with the Traffic Officers in their most worthy movement, in making the musical and entertaining features of the convention a success. Too much can not be said to the union men and women of this city about the absolute decision of the Officers' Association to do everything in connection with this enterprise, in thorough harmony with its organized workers.

Everybody is invited to be there, to see and hear, and in their zeal to make the movement successful,

**FOR
JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT**



Jeremiah V. COFFEY

they want the support of the unionists of this land, who, after all, are demonstrating their strength and willingness to build up, and not destroy, what is best for the people at large.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 6.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 reports that the wages of its members have recently been increased from \$9 to \$10 per day.

"Factory to Wearer"

VACATION TIME

**YOU'LL NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE
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*You can buy a complete outfit bearing the
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The label on every pair of Boss of the Road Overalls says to the man who buys that pair "Your money's worth—you know it!" Materials, fit, workmanship, finishings, are all of the very best, and always the same!

Look for the bulldog on the label. He's your protection.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

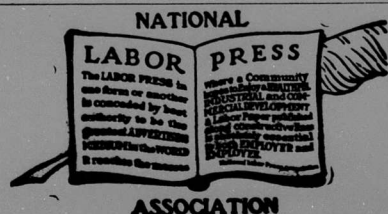


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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1920.

If American mothers want to see their sons whirled away to war the surest way of bringing about that result is to support the opponents of the League of Nations. It is well enough for those who know they will not be called upon to fight to talk about standing alone and not engaging in concert of nations to prevent wars in the future, but it is an entirely different proposition for the young fellow who will have to endure the hardships and face the slaughter as well as for his mother. Can American mothers be fooled by the self-serving politicians concerning this matter?

There are a great many people these days who seem to be suffering from the same affliction old Captain Johnson of Rumps Ridge attributed to the Arkansas Legislature. He said: "It appears like the Legislature is a powerful fun-loving bunch of gents. At any rate, most every time they hear a good joke they whirl right in and make a law of it." Employers in seven states are now endeavoring to have compulsory-arbitration-in-industrial-disputes laws passed. Every time such laws have been tried anywhere in the world they have been great jokes and little more, yet there are still those who are humorous enough to desire further trial, and no amount of facts or argument will serve to sober them up.

In the trial staged last week of one of the principals of a high school on charges preferred by the Superintendent of Schools that official gave the general public a good idea of his qualifications for the position of exercising supervision over the educational affairs of a great city like San Francisco. He clearly demonstrated his incapacity and many people are now expressing wonder that such a man could be retained for nearly two decades in the position. A change in our school laws is needed to remedy the difficulty and a charter amendment looking to the accomplishment of this purpose will shortly be presented to the Board of Supervisors with a request that it be placed upon the ballot for the November election. The draft to be submitted has the approval of a large number of organizations including the San Francisco Labor Council.

::: Bubble Bursts :::

During the past two or three years it has been a very common thing for the world savers of the Seattle labor movement to sneer and scoff at the conservative conduct of the labor movement of San Francisco. During this period the dreamers in the movement in the sound city have been establishing one innovation after another, co-operative enterprises of every imaginable kind have been the order of the day, and the amount of boasting that the dreamers have done concerning the success of these institutions would make a book larger than the Bible. So boastful were these peanut politicians that a San Francisco daily of Bolshevik tendencies recently published an editorial calling attention to the wisdom of the movement of the Northwest and applauding the success of the co-operative enterprises established by the "progressive workers" in that section of the country. The red brigade in the local movement also criticised the sane conduct of the movement here and sneeringly told the workers that they were a hundred years behind the time because they refused to launch forth in support of the iridescent dreams of the world-savers who think they can off-hand settle in a few minutes problems that have puzzled the world's best minds for centuries. However, while these impractical noisemakers have been reaching out and grabbing labor publications wherever possible in order to support their own crazy ideas rather than to promote the interests of the workers, the San Francisco labor movement has gone on serenely steering a course in conformity with the judgment of clear-thinking men who produce results for those they have been chosen to represent, and as a direct consequence the disasters that have befallen other localities have been averted here.

While we know that it is not always advisable to give vent to the "I-told-you-so" comment, still a communication we received this morning from the Pacific Co-operative League furnishes authentic information concerning the results usually achieved by the loud-mouthed reds. It says:

"A number of news dispatches sent out recently from the city of Seattle, Washington, have created the impression in some quarters that the Pacific Co-operative League is in an insolvent condition. The exact contrary is the case. The Pacific Co-operative League, one of the largest and oldest Rochdale organizations in America, was never safer financially than at the present moment. The League is not involved in the Seattle situation only insofar as it has lent the services of its president and general manager, E. O. F. Ames, to the movement of that city, paying his salary during his stay there in order to prevent the complete collapse of the movement.

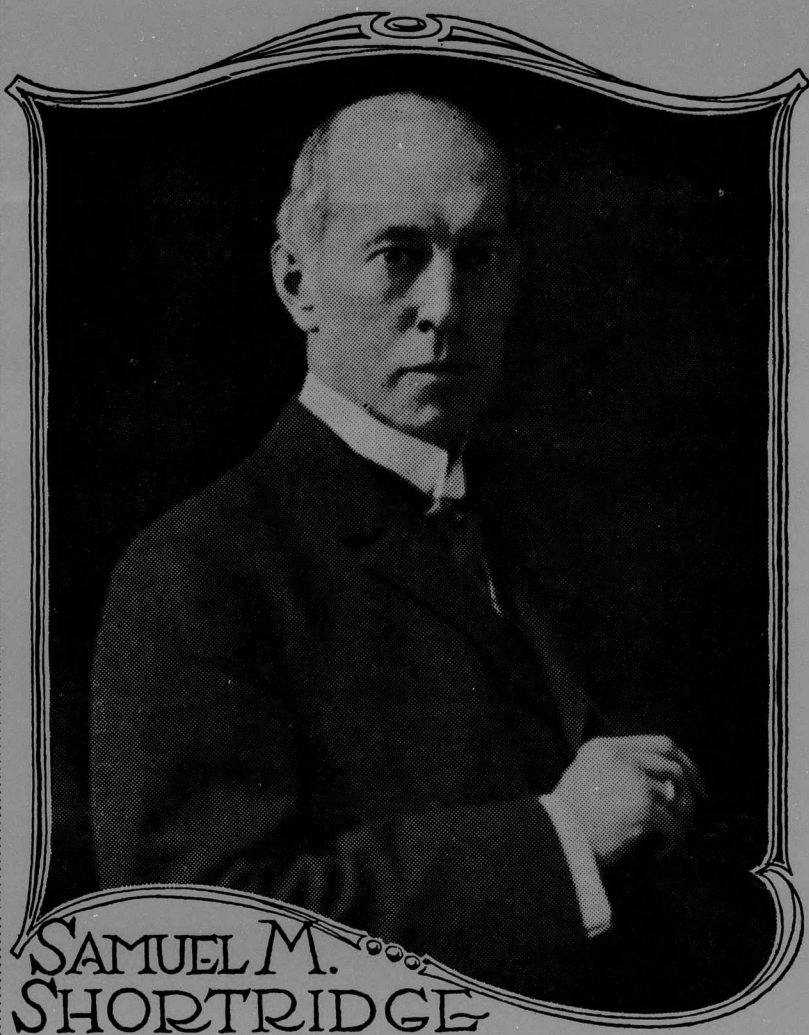
"For a long time the co-operative movement in Seattle has been in a dangerously precarious condition. Store after store in the Consumers' Association, a local organization, became insolvent. These Seattle stores were NOT members of the Pacific Co-operative League. Nor was the Seattle Wholesale connected with the San Francisco Wholesale. The wholesale in Seattle is a branch of the National Co-operative Wholesale, the headquarters of which is in Chicago. Ames suggested that many of these insolvent branches be discontinued at once in order to relieve the condition of the Seattle Wholesale, to whom they were so heavily in debt. Ames repeatedly tried to get the Consumers' group to assign its assets to the Wholesale, but was frustrated at each attempt. Finally the Wholesale was forced to make this assignment itself in order to satisfy creditors it was unable to pay. Seeing no other way out, Ames went into court and demanded a receivership for the Consumers' stores, in favor of the Seattle Wholesale.

"In this connection, E. B. Ault, editor of the Seattle Union Record, says: 'Ames has had a hard row to hoe, trying to put life into a corpse. The movement was already gone when he came in, and I feel that he is not to be criticised but only commended for his heroic efforts to save a lost cause.'

"At the very moment that Ames banked on the loyal support of his associates, a number of them turned on him, and in numerous ways endeavored to involve the League in legal difficulties for which it was in no way responsible. The individuals—names may be mentioned later—who have accused Ames and the League of maladministration have been discredited everywhere. Eventually the League will be entirely cleared of their false charges and they themselves confined where they may repent at leisure.

"The Pacific Co-operative League has not had a failure in its entire history. On the contrary, the many dozens of co-operative societies in California, Arizona, New Mexico and other states are uniformly operating with success and almost without exception are constantly increasing their sales and membership capital."

As is always the case with the reds, they are now endeavoring to blame everybody but themselves for their dismal failure.



Workingmen and women throughout the state have rallied to the support of Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican candidate for United States Senator, and are actively campaigning in his behalf, realizing that he is the only senatorial candidate before the voters who will truly represent the great body of organized labor of California in the United States Senate.

"Shortridge is the best man for labor to support. He is and always has been labor's staunch friend," is the way in which Shortridge is described wherever his name is discussed in labor circles.

Shortridge will be of greater assistance in helping fight labor's battles in the Senate than any other man California could send to Congress. For thirty years Shortridge has been fighting cheap labor whether that labor came from Asia or elsewhere. Never has labor appealed in vain to Samuel M. Shortridge; whether the call came from an individual workman or from labor as a unit, Sam Shortridge has always responded and thrown into the battle his fine intellect and great abilities that have made him today one of California's foremost citizens.

Shortridge, orator, attorney, self-made man, is making his campaign for the office of United States Senator in a straightforward, clean, aggressive manner. He isn't trying to buy his way into the United States Senate. He can't. Shortridge is a poor man. He possesses no long sack from which to pour a flood of campaign funds from one end of the state to the other. But the people can send him to the Senate even if he hasn't the funds for an elaborate organization.

Shortridge asks the support of labor. He asks the vote of the working man and woman in whose ranks he started his career as a lamplighter in the streets of San Jose nearly half a century ago.

Shortridge's record throughout his public and private life has been one of labor and he stands today with, for and by labor. His most ardent and enthusiastic supporters, his most active and aggressive friends are found in the ranks of organized labor.

In his 'teens, Shortridge did the toil of a miner in the mines of Nevada county and labored at the blacksmith's forge. While mining, he studied during his off hours and became a school teacher. He taught in the schools of Napa county for four years, and once again when not in the school room, studied diligently and was later admitted to the bar.

Evidence that he still retains an active interest in the associations of his early career is found in Shortridge's leadership of the fight for better salaries for school teachers.

In the legal profession, Shortridge is held in the highest esteem by the bench and by his colleagues throughout the state. But throughout his successful professional career, he has never forgotten that his early training was acquired by and through labor. Selling papers as a lad, sweeping out the school house to earn his bread, lighting the street lamps in

San Jose, mining, teaching, Shortridge has always held steadfast to those ideals expressed so eloquently in a recent address before the San Francisco Supervisors when he appeared as champion and spokesman for the teachers in their fight for increased pay. Shortridge said:

"Labor here on the street, in the shop, in the mine, yonder on the farm, in the forest, on the railroad, on the ship—labor in the schoolroom, in the pulpit—labor of hand and of brain, manly and godlike labor—upon labor rests the prosperity of our city, state and nation, upon labor rests the very civilization we enjoy."

Shortridge has consistently upheld and stood for the great principles that labor has sought to have established for its protection and for the protection of the working men and working woman and the children of workers.

Shortridge opposes and has always opposed all child labor. He is an ardent advocate of the public school system and believes that the young boy and girl should have every opportunity to acquire a complete education before entering the shop, factory or office.

"Anything detrimental to the proper bringing up and education of American children, the future citizens of our great nation," declares Shortridge, "should be completely and everlastingly destroyed—and the first of these enemies of our children is the sweat-shop."

Shortridge has always earnestly advocated protection of the woman worker and the granting to women of equal civil and political rights. He was one of the first advocates in this state of the enfranchisement of women.

The great leaders of labor in California have put their stamp of approval on Shortridge because they know how he stands—they know he stands for the protection of American labor and particularly for the protection of California labor.

And one of the hardest fights that California labor has had to make, and is still making—the fight against the inflowing tide of cheap Oriental labor—has always found Shortridge in the forefront of the battle bearing labor's standard for more than a score of years.

While others have gained prestige of late by their recent outcry against Orientals, Shortridge is one of the pioneers in the anti-Asiatic movement in California and deserves credit for his work along these lines when it was not as popular as at present.

As far back as 1901, following the anti-Chinese convention held in San Francisco, Shortridge gave what is perhaps the most convincing exposition of the logic of California's attitude with respect to this question that has ever been set forth.

In opposing the argument for "cheap labor" Shortridge said: "Cheap labor! We do not want cheap labor, we want well-paid labor. We want intelligent, patriotic contented labor. We want no antagonistic races; we want no hostile classes; we want no castes; we want no aliens incapable of republican government."

In an address to the voters of Pasadena Shortridge declared that solution of the Japanese question is one of the four great issues confronting the American people today. He said:

"Japanese immigration, Japanese landholding and the increase in Orientals in the state constitute one of the greatest menaces of our free institutions that exists today.

"The American people can and must settle the Asiatic problem without further delay and discussion. Japanese land-holding and entry into California must stop.

"When the invasion of the Asiatic element threatens this civilization it is time to call a halt, and such a threat now exists.

Shortridge believes in the American system of tariff protection for American labor and American capital—the protective tariff that is so essential to the welfare of some of California's biggest industries and hence to the welfare of thousands of workers. Above all other states in the union, California needs a protective tariff man in the Senate and Shortridge is that man.

Shortridge stands on a platform that should appeal to every voter in California and that should appeal especially to the progressive laboring men and women of California. The voter does not have to accept Shortridge "unsight and unseen." He has expressed himself definitely on the great public questions of the day for the past thirty years.

Friends of Senator Hiram W. Johnson point out that Shortridge was one of the first to telegraph to Johnson in Washington to stand firm in his fight against the League of Nations during the first unpopular days of that battle when others were seeking to have Johnson "lay-off."

Shortridge believes in regulation, so that the general public may be protected against exploitation, monopolistic practices and unjust discrimination. He believes in a national budget in order that the country may be saved from financial waste and be assured of administrative efficiency. He believes in Federal compensation laws for working men.

Shortridge's popular favor with the voters is best indicated by the support he has been voluntarily given from all parts of the state. He could stay in his law office attending to his personal business and be nominated and elected.

Shortridge has been given, unsolicited, more editorial support from the California press than all of his opponents combined. Endorsements of Shortridge by Shortridge clubs, Republican county central committees, newspapers and organizations are sweeping the state.

Shortridge's record as a self-made man—the poor working boy who struggled to acquire an education and rose to honor in his profession—has had a tremendous appeal to the working men and women.

The idea that the office of United States Senator for California should be filled by a millionaire politician rather than a statesman, even though poor, was discarded by Senator Johnson, who, like Shortridge, a poor man, proved his worth as a bulwark in defense of human rights and human liberties.

RONCOVIERI CRITICISED.

At the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night Alfred Roncovieri was the subject of criticism at the hands of Mrs. Grover, delegate representing the Teachers' Federation. The delegate thought that some notice of the conduct of Roncovieri should be taken by the Musicians' Union, of which he is a member. It will be remembered that Roncovieri took a leading part in the attempt of the Board of Education to destroy the union of teachers, and as Roncovieri has been voted for time after time by the trade unionists of the city on the presumption that he was a union man there are many in the labor movement who feel they have been deceived in the past. Mrs. Grover said:

"We feel that if it is true that Mr. Roncovieri is a trade unionist, a member of the Musicians' Union No. 6, and has sought and obtained labor's support in the past, it is time that he should be taken to task by his union for opposing organization of school teachers as a part of the same labor movement with which his own union is affiliated."

"The Theatrical Federation has been waiting word from this Council to proceed to investigate Roncovieri's attitude toward the Federation of Teachers," said Delegate Rusk from the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union.

Both Secretary John A. O'Connell and President W. T. Bonsor of the Labor Council assured the teacher delegates that the Musicians' Union and the Theatrical Federation would be requested to deal with the alleged actions of Mr. Roncovieri.

Secretary O'Connell stated that he had delayed taking the matter up with the Musicians' Union in the hope that Mayor Rolph would be able to induce the Board of Education to withdraw its opposition to the Teachers' Federation.

TRICKY ALLEN EXPOSED.

Kansas Trade unionists are enraged at Governor Allen's publication of an indorsement of his "can't-strike" law, signed by an alleged American Federation of Labor organizer, just before the recent primaries. The indorsement was signed by A. L. Fleming, "A. F. of L. organizer." It is now shown that Fleming is not an American Federation of Labor organizer, and it is also stated that he is not a member of organized labor.

Fleming says he signed a letter in the governor's office that he (Fleming) did not write. Later, Fleming said he received a letter from the governor stating that he "had taken the privilege to add a few paragraphs or make a few additions."

"The governor, I feel, has taken undue advantage of me in having this letter published," concludes Fleming in a signed statement. "He had no authority from me to publish this letter in newspapers. I have written the governor telling him not to use my name on any literature or to quote me in any way whatever. I have no desire for further relations with Governor Allen."

HOSPITAL CLOSING PROTESTED.

A protest against the proposal to close the Potrero Emergency Hospital was filed Monday with the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors by Steamfitters' Local No. 509. The workers say that the Potrero Hospital serves a great need in that industrial center, and point out that much valuable time would be wasted in case of an accident should the drawbridge over the estuary happen to be open, as the nearest emergency hospital, if Potrero were closed, would be the Mission institution.

The workers who strike in protest against their wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the union label is invincible.

CULINARY WORKERS GAIN.

In Cleveland, hotel and restaurant employees have raised wages 40 per cent. The effect of trade unionism on wages as a whole is again illustrated in this case. Non-union restaurants and hotels are beginning to raise wages and these employees benefit without any effort on their part.

DEATHS.

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Mark King of the riggers and stevedores, Charles McFeely of the marine engineers, William Walters of the cooks' helpers, Grover C. Meyers of the Musicians, George Scherer of the brewery workers.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco, the largest of its kind in the United States and Canada, plans to organize a California State District Council of Laundry Workers, in which all Laundry Workers' unions of the State will be represented.

With this end in view, the local Laundry Workers' Union has invited all Laundry Workers' unions in the State to send delegates to Fresno, the first week in October, when the California State Federation of Labor convention will be in session, for the purpose of organizing the California State District Council of Laundry Workers. The local union will send five delegates to the convention.

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BRANDHORST RESIGNS.

Chris Brandhorst having resigned as a delegate to the Labor Council from the Elevator Operators and Starters' Union he is automatically removed as a member of the executive committee of the Labor Council.

Nominations for candidates to fill the vacancy thus caused on the executive committee will be made at the next two meetings of the Labor Council, the election to be held the following week.

BAGGAGE MESSENGERS.

The San Francisco Labor Council has been asked to indorse the new wage scale and working agreement, providing for a wage increase of the Baggage Messengers' Union. The request has been referred to the executive committee of the Labor Council.

NEARING 25,000 MARK.

The membership of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders is nearing the 25,000 mark. The last report placed the figure at 24,496.

Wages have been raised \$9 a week by Bookbinders' Union No. 59 of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Trenton, N. J., Bookbinders' Union No. 94 has advanced wages \$9.60 a week for men and \$5 for women.

GUN MAN JAILED.

At Union, W. Va., Sam Crews, a Baldwin-Feltz detective, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to 15 years in the West Virginia penitentiary. Three years ago he killed Thomas Baldwin, a member of the Mine Workers' Union at Raleigh, in that State. Crews disappeared but was later discovered in Oklahoma by Lawrence Dwyer, executive board member of District No. 17, United Mine Workers.

TRADE UNION SCHOOL.

The afternoon sewing class will resume Wednesday, September 1st, at 3:30 p. m. in the Labor Temple. Definite dates for the evening sewing class will be made later. Evening classes will be started in English, civics and any other subjects for which there is demand. Applications should be sent to the Trade Union School, Room 205, Labor Temple. Classes will be started in which there is an enrollment of ten or more. Affiliated unions are asked to give this educational work serious attention.

PLUMB TO SPEAK.

Glenn Plumb, author of the Plumb plan of railroad operation, is to visit San Francisco on his tour of the Pacific Coast and will deliver an address in this city on the evening of Thursday, August 26th, in the Auditorium of the Native Sons' building, to which the public is invited, special invitations being extended to the delegates of the Labor Council.

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YOU BET THEY DO.

By Thomas West.

It's an undisputed fact
Where labor unions are unknown
The master lives upon the meat,
The toiler gets the bone.
Where people are uncivilized
There's very little pay,
They toil along incessantly
Without a word to say

They have no strikes in Borneo,
Sumatra or Soudan;
They never strike in Zululand
Or in Afghanistan.
No strikes occur in Java,
In Siam or Timbuctoo;
But in countries that are civilized
They strike—you bet they do.

The toilers take their medicine
In India and Malay
Without a kick or whimper,
They just know one word, "Obey!"
But if you will investigate
You'll find this to be true;
In countries that are civilized
They strike—you bet they do.

No right judgment can be formed on any subject having a moral or intellectual bearing without benevolence; for so strong is a man's self-bias, that, without this restraint, he insensibly becomes a competitor in all such cases; and when the comparison is thus made personal, unless the odds be immeasurably against him, his decision will rarely be impartial. In other words no one can see anything as it really is, through the misty spectacles of self-love. We must wish well to another in order to do him justice. Now, the virtue in this goodwill is not to blind us to his faults, but to our own rival and interposing merits.—Washington Allston.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

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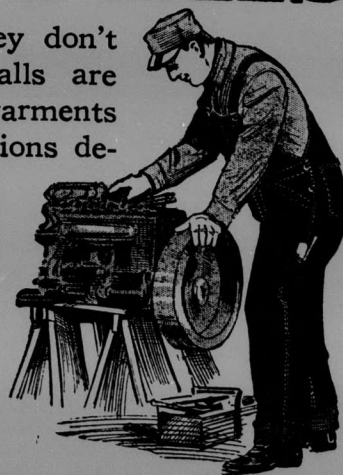
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More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 13, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President McGuire excused, and Delegate Griffin appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Metal Polishers—L. Meake, Joe



The Tired Wrist

The home-gardener who waters his flowers by hand usually pays a smaller water bill than the man who uses a "standing irrigator."

The wrist that directs a garden hose gets tired about the time the flowers have had enough water.

The "standing irrigator" never grows weary—it keeps revolving and spraying as long as the water is on.

Of course it is convenient to start the "standing irrigator," and then go away to do something else.

But it is inconvenient to forget all about it for an hour or more.

And that is what usually happens.

Meantime, the water meter does not forget about it—all the water wasted by a "standing irrigator" is measured by the meter.

The "standing irrigator" not only increases the water bill—it frequently injures the garden.

For the garden which is watered with a "standing irrigator" generally gets too much water.

Too much water leaches out and sours the soil.

Too much water is as bad as too little.

If you don't mind a tired wrist you will pay less for garden water, and get better results.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

Carroll. Bottlers, 293—Wm. H. Ahern, vice Jos. Franch. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, stating the wage scale of Sail Makers will be placed before the wage board of the Navy. From Christ Brandhorst, resignation as member of the executive committee. From Bricklayers' Union, informing Council that it had been locked out by employers, Tuesday, August 10th. From the County Clerks Club, thanking the President and Secretary of this Council for their kindly interest in their behalf.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Sausage Makers' Union. Wage scale of Grocery Clerks' Union. Wage scale of Baggage Messengers. Appeal for financial assistance from Butchers' Union of Oakland. From Building Trades Council of Stockton, enclosing ten tickets for a raffle in behalf of one of its members.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the State Federation of Labor, with reference to the American Federation of Labor slogan—"Reward your friends and defeat your enemies." From the Petaluma Central Labor Council, relative to the boycott on several firms in that city. Minutes of the Label Section.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Delegate Zant, resolution with reference to the Polish war against the Russian people. From the San Francisco Civic Center, copy of Community Property bill.

Referred to Non-Partisan Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to literature.

Communication from the Central Labor Council of Petaluma, requesting that we place the Egg Day celebration on the unfair list. Moved, that the request be complied with; carried.

The convention call of the California State Federation of Labor was read, and it was moved that this Council send two delegates to the convention; carried. Delegates D. P. Haggerty and Geo. A. Tracy were placed in nomination. Moved, that nomination close and reopen next Friday evening; carried.

Reports of Unions—Cigarmakers—Reported that the strike is still on at Tampa, Florida; very much in need of assistance; also that the El Primo cigar is unfair. Grocery Clerks—Jung's delicatessen unfair to their organization. Trackmen—Are in favor of declaring hands-off policy in Russia, and withdrawal of troops from Ireland. Photographic Workers—Novak and Hartsook studios still unfair; requested that unionists refrain from purchasing coupons from these firms. Shoe Clerks—Reported that Weinstein, on Market street, is unfair to their organization. Cracker Bakers, 125—National Biscuit Company unfair. Elevator Operators—Buildings in town changing operators; substituting men for women. Electrical Workers, 151—Criticised the Board of

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Deposits	63,352,269.17
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,488,107.78
Employees' Pension Fund	330,951.36



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Public Works for not paying the union scale of wages on Municipal Railway.

Executive Committee—Reported a vacancy on the committee on account of the withdrawal of Delegate Brandhorst, and recommended that the vacancy be published in the Labor Clarion and that nominations be made at the next meeting; concurred in. In the matter of wage scale of the Pavers and Rammermen, committee recommended indorsement, subject to the approval of their International Union. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of the Typographical Union, subject to the usual conditions with respect to the negotiation and enforcement of such scale. The matter of the controversy of the Box Makers with the Nucoa Butter Company was referred to the Secretary with instructions to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty. Recommended indorsement of the Butchers' No. 115 wage scale, subject to the usual conditions. On the request of Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on the Jung's delicatessen store, there being several jurisdiction questions, committee recommended that the communication be filed; amendment to grant the request was lost. Committee recommended that the request of Petaluma Labor Council for financial assistance be indorsed and the Secretary instructed to send out an appeal to the affiliated unions requesting them to donate as liberally as possible to this worthy cause. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Total, \$770.00. **Expenses**—Total, \$143.75.

Council adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

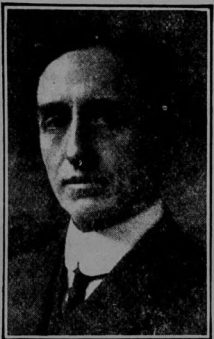
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label when making purchases.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Through the efforts of Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the strike of the teamsters of San Jose has been settled with satisfaction to all parties concerned.

The San Jose teamsters will receive the same wages, hours and conditions as are enjoyed by the teamsters of San Francisco, according to the terms of the settlement reached.



William H. Cobb

Attorney-General's Office

FOR

Judge of the Superior Court

ELECT

William H. Cobb

COMMUNITY PROPERTY BILL.

The Community Property bill, which would allow the wife to dispose of one-half of the community property by will, and which will be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November, was explained in detail to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night by Mrs. M. E. Carter, State chairman of the Community Property Committee.

"This measure was passed at the last session of the Legislature and signed by Governor Stephens," said Mrs. Carter, but enemies of the bill invoked the referendum and it will be passed up to the people at the coming election.

"This measure is a simple act of justice to the wives and mothers of California. It will give the wife the right, which she does not now have, to will her half of the community property to her children, and the right to will her half to anyone else with the written consent of her husband. The husband will have the same right under the provisions of the bill.

"As the law now stands, if the husband dies leaving no children his half of the community property goes to his heir; the wife cannot will one dollar of the community property even to her children, while the husband can will his half to anybody he may choose.

"Another provision of the bill is that the wife will be saved one-half of the attorney's and executor's fees in having the estate probated.

"If the husband or wife dies without a will the entire community property will pass to the survivor, under the terms of the Community Property bill. As the law now stands the relatives of the husband are entitled to his half of the community property and the widow must stand the expense of attorney's and administrator's fees in order that the husband's relatives may get what should rightfully go to the widow."

Mrs. Carter cited several specific cases where the widow, who had really earned all the community property, had to let her late husband's relatives step in and get his half of the community property.

TENDERLOIN—ONCE.

When the British colonized South Africa, the native Kaffirs had a splendid bunch of teeth but mighty little to exercise them on. The land was rich but the Kaffirs cultivated it only spasmodically. They were perfectly willing to walk behind a band but not behind a hoe. The British officials determined that on the development of frugality and economic independence of the natives depended the prosperity of the colony and after much cogitation decided that the Kaffirs must be encouraged to till the soil.

To that end, the British government presented each Kaffir family with a yoke of oxen to plow their land. For a time, the plan worked excellently. The land was plowed and the crop put in. Then, however, the British authorities noted a prevalence of tenderloin steaks in Kaffir kaarals, savory stews bubbled in native cook pots and the equatorial circumference of whole families was distended. The Kaffirs had eaten the oxen, confident that the British government would give each another yoke the next year. But they never got another ox.

The natives of South Africa are not the only ones who have eaten up the aids they possessed for attaining financial independence and future prosperity. Some of the natives of North America had a few bits of extra tenderloin when they sold and spent the Liberty Bonds they had acquired through saving and investment during the war. These bonds are the best help possible to cultivate the fields of opportunity.

If you hold them and buy more, you will be able to cultivate the soil of financial independence and security. At present prices they are a bargain for they yield as high as 6.32 per cent and are the best and safest investment in the world. But the luxuries and extravagancies into

which some change them and which correspond to the tenderloin steak of the African savages, are more expensive than any American can afford.

CIGARMAKERS.

The representative of the local Cigarmakers' Union has reported to the Labor Council that 13,000 cigarmakers are still on strike in Tampa, Fla., and in need of financial assistance. The cigarmakers are on strike for the right to belong to the Cigarmakers' Union.

SMOKE UNION MADE CIGARS



Starting Sunday
IN THEIR FINAL WEEK

SINGER'S MIDGETS

And a Brand New Orpheum Bill Consisting of
DUFFY and SWEENEY DAVE HARRIS

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JOHN ORREN and LILLIAN DREW

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ORPHEUM CONCERT ORCHESTRA

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MATINEE DAILY—PHONE DOUG. 70
Mats., 25c to 75c. Evs., 25c to \$1.00
(Except Sats., Suns. & Holidays)

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UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

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Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

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Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS
 Any Store on Mission Street
 Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
 Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
 Fairyland Theatre.
 Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
 E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
 Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
 901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
 Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
 Jewel Tea Company.
 Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
 Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
 Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
 National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
 New San Francisco Laundry.
 Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
 Regent Theatre.
 P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
 Schmidt Lithograph Co.
 Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
 The Emporium.
 United Railroads.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
 Washington Square Theatre.
 Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
 White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

An unusually large number of members attended the regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, which was held Sunday, August 15, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple. The reports of the newspaper and book and job scale committees possibly were the drawing cards. Although the reports were very comprehensive and the volume of unfinished business from last month was considerable, the meeting, which convened promptly at 1 o'clock, adjourned at 4:10 p. m. The newspaper scale committee reported fully upon its transactions with the representatives of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association between the July and August meetings of the union. No satisfactory progress had been made with the publishers through the medium of conciliation, and the scale committee's recommendation that it be authorized to prepare for arbitration of the controversy was concurred in. The book and job scale committee announced a slight advance in pay had been offered by the representatives of the Printers' Board of Trade, but the amount was insufficient to warrant a recommendation of its acceptance. The committee was instructed to proceed with negotiations in a conciliatory manner, but if satisfactory results can not be obtained by that process, arbitration will be resorted to. Secretary Michelson reported the total membership on August 14 was 1232. Propositions for membership were received from Paul E. Gallagher, Sylvester H. Latzer, Christopher C. Razales, Amelia Rice and Anna E. Thompson. The applications were referred to the committee on membership. Josephine L. Caminata and Albert Fahey (journeymen) and Othneil Kugler (apprentice) received the obligation. Action on the call of the California State Federation of Labor convention to be held in Fresno was deferred for one month. Delegates to the convention probably will be selected at the September meeting of the union. Twenty-five dollars was appropriated to the National Nonpartisan Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor. C. L. J. Browne of Oakland Union No. 36, James S. Byrne of Sacramento No. 46, Carle N. Bolte of Stockton No. 56, William S. Darrow of San Jose No. 231 and Harry Gravitt of Petaluma No. 600, all faithful watchdogs over the success and welfare of the Typographical Union, were interested visitors at Sunday's meeting. These gentlemen are enthusiastic boosters of the Allied Printing Trades Council Zone Conference, and never miss a chance to pick up data that might be of value to that movement.

Unions affiliated to the Allied Printing Trades Councils in the cities of Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose are conducting joint or conference negotiations for new wages and conditions with the employing printers of that zone. Virtually the same wages and conditions are asked by the unions of those cities as are embodied in the new San Francisco scale and agreement. Of course, as in most endeavors of this nature, the "going" has not been all too smooth, as the following resolutions adopted by the working printers would indicate:

Whereas, The paramount issue confronting the printing industry is the establishment on May 1, 1921, of the forty-four hour week; and

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, in co-operation with the other international printing trades unions, has entered into an agreement with the closed shop division of the United Typothetae of America covering the forty-four hour week; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the scale representatives of Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose Typographical Unions and Pressmen's Unions that



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 on the Pacific Coast
Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.
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 FOR ALL MAKES
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 Corner Eighteenth SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SCHLUETER'S
Household Department Store
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 Easy Terms if Desired

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
 2352 MISSION ST.
 BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost
Joost Hardware Co., Inc.
 The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,
 Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household
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 3043-3045 16th St. Phone Market 5740
 Near Mission SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BEST QUALITY OF MEAT AT THE
EMPIRE MARKET
 2374 MISSION STREET
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SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
 FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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 HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
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we recommend to our respective unions for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 sign no agreement containing clause five with any but subordinate bodies of the closed shop division of the United Typothetae of America, and who have such contracts underwritten by the national body; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the Employing Printers' Association of Alameda County and to International President Scott, along with a copy of clause five of the agreement.

This action was taken by the unions' zone conferences last week. Information of further developments, if any, has not come to hand.

James S. Irving of the H. S. Crocker Company, Inc., was elected a delegate to the Improved Order of Red Men convention, which was held in Santa Rosa last week. Mr. Irving was appointed on the committee on state of the order. The convention was largely attended. San Francisco was selected as the city in which the Red Men's annual powwow will be held in 1921.

Friends of Will C. Israel, who held membership in No. 21 in 1902-'03 will be interested in the following, taken from the Western Laborer of Omaha, Neb.: "Governor S. R. McKelvie has appointed Will C. Israel, editor of the Havelock Post, a member of Sanitary Drainage District No. 1, at a salary of \$1500 a year. The proposition is considered a choice sideline, the board meeting once a week, and the duties being to provide and care for the proper drainage and sewage of the City of Lincoln and its suburbs. Mr. Israel was president of the Nebraska Press Association last year and is serving his second term as chairman of the Lancaster County Republican Committee, which position he will resign. "Bill" is an old-time printer who "saw it all" in the old days on the Missouri River. He made Omaha in his touring days, and the old-timers will be pleased to learn of his good luck. He is to move his print shop into the City of Lincoln, where he will have more room to spread out."

A. L. Valteau, well known in printing circles in San Francisco, especially in the book and job branch, is still confined to Hahnemann Hospital, to which institution he went several weeks ago to receive treatment for an ailment of the stomach. Mr. Valteau is able to receive his friends, and they are invited to call.

The death of Catherine Murray, beloved wife of the late Michael Murray and mother of Joseph M. and Thomas F. Murray, perhaps two of the most widely known printers in the jurisdiction of the I. T. U., their travels having included many tours of this country as well as trips abroad, occurred in this city last Tuesday. Mrs. Murray was a native of Ireland. The funeral services were held this morning at 9:30 o'clock in St. Agnes' Church, where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment, which was private, was in Holy Cross Cemetery. Joseph M. Murray, who has been a resident of Seattle for several years, arrived in

San Francisco yesterday to attend the funeral of his mother. The sympathy of all their friends is extended to the bereaved family.

Executive Committeeman Benjamin Schonhoff of the Service Press Chapel is enjoying a two-weeks' visit with his sister, Mrs. J. Costello, in Coalinga. The trip to the lower San Joaquin Valley town was made in an automobile last Sunday. While in that vicinity Mr. Schonhoff will visit typographical friends in Fresno.

O. R. Beer of the Chronicle proofroom has returned to his desk, after a four weeks' vacation in Mendocino County and the Sacramento Valley.

Information regarding the whereabouts of A. Danti and Edward M. Wynkoop, apprentices, is wanted. If such is available, kindly forward it to the offices of the union, 701 Underwood Building, 525 Market street.

Thomas Y. Burton ("Alabama Rambler"), printer-pressman of Fallon, Nev., visited union headquarters this week on his way to Honolulu to accept a lucrative position.

Albert Springer, of the Hall-Gutstadt Chapel left on a vacation, but was called back immediately, owing to an accident to his pressroom foreman. Mr. Springer, who is secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, has his office at 565 Mission street, second floor, and his office hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 m. and 1 to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 8 to 12 only. Members of the society are requested to make his acquaintance and to bear with him until he gets into the "swing" of his new job.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wilson left San Francisco last Monday for a trip to their old homes in Iowa and Illinois. They expect to return in about a month. As this is their first trip to the Middle West since 1902, Mr. Wilson says he intends to enjoy himself, but does not expect to be much of a "display line," as he will be ever mindful that the "straw boss" (Mrs. W.) will be along. Frank's presence in the assembly room will be missed for a while by his friends in the book and job division.

The following missive has been received from Will J. French, whose service and devotion to Typographical Union in particular and organized labor in general in days gone by and at the present time will never be forgotten by those who know him, will be of interest to all his acquaintances in the printing crafts: "Yosemite Valley, California, August 16, 1920.—Dear Friend: Twenty-four years ago I visited Yosemite, and am now busy re-viewing the beautiful sights. The weather is lovely. Water is badly needed for the falls. The granite mountains rise up majestically from the floor of the valley. Federal care is shown in the good roads, the paths cut through the woods and the signs to guide tourists. Walter Macarthur and John I. Nolan are here, and we have had some 'shop talks.' Going up to Vernal Falls the other day, a pack mule, evidently disgusted at a pedestrian, let fly in an unfriendly manner, but "safety first" training enabled me to allow the necessary picas."

Communications are waiting at the union's offices for Donovan E. Hurd, M. C. Gilbert, Charles K. Combs, Robert B. Crozier, John E. Yowell, George Gervis, H. K. Blue, S. J. Stackpool, Jack Daignault, Harry Orser, T. H. Wieler, Ernest Skurg, J. W. Roberts, "Billie" Gerdes.

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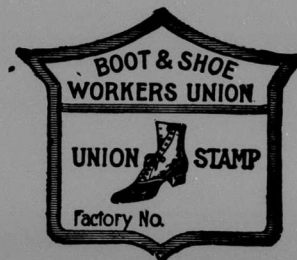
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our
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OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL

Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having

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MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET

MEN'S SHOE SALE

SHOES FOR DRESS . SHOES FOR STREETWEAR

Worthwhile Footwear at a Remarkable Low Sale Price

Black Gun Calf Blucher Lace Shoes

ROUNDSHAPE TOES

Patent Colt Blucher Lace Shoes

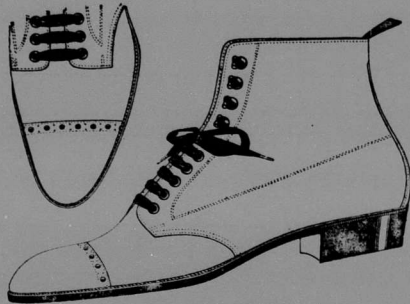
NEW CUSTOM TOES

Brown Calf Button Shoes

ROUNDING TOES

Black Kid and Black Calf Bluchers

FOOT-FORM SHAPED TOES



ALL SIZES

SALE

PRICE

\$6.90

ALL MADE with HAND WELTED SOLES

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OUR

WINDOWS

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825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

SEE

OUR

WINDOWS

MURRAY RETURNS.

Dennis Murray, president of the California State Federation of Butchers, has returned from the East, where he attended the annual convention of the International Union of Journeymen Butchers.

TO HAVE BUSINESS AGENT.

Coopers' Union No. 65 is to take a vote on the proposition of placing a business agent in the field. Heretofore the work has been handled by the executive committee of the union and it is claimed by those who favor the naming of a business agent that many of the delays and confusion resulting from the present system can in this way be eliminated and better progress be made.

CONFERENCE HELD.

In the hope of settling the controversy between the Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union and the San Francisco Boat Owners' Association, which has been the cause of much inconvenience for some time past, John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, arranged a conference for Monday last at which representatives of contending parties were represented. O'Connell has been trying for some time to bring about a settlement of this dispute and he is hopeful that it will shortly be adjusted.

DELEGATES NOMINATED.

Daniel P. Haggerty of the Machinists' Union and George A. Tracy of the Typographical Union have been nominated as delegates from the San Francisco Labor Council to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in Fresno in October. Nominations will close at the next meeting of the Labor Council and the election will be held the following meeting. Two delegates are to be elected.

OCEAN SHORE TIED UP.

Refused the wage increase granted to trainmen on the larger railroad systems under the recent award of the Railroad Labor Board, over 100 trainmen of the Ocean Shore Railroad went on strike Monday, tying up traffic on the company's thirty-eight miles of railroad down the coast.

Notice to this effect was posted in the railroad's terminal at Twelfth and Mission streets, stating that suspension of service is indefinite. No hardship will be worked upon residents along the line, according to Ocean Shore officials, because of the many automobile stage and freight lines now in operation.

The Ocean Shore trainmen several days ago demanded that they be given the same wage increase as trainmen on the roads named in the Labor Board's award. Company officials refused the demand, whereupon the trainmen voted to strike.

DAHLIA SHOW.

The fifth annual show of the Dahlia Society of California, which will be held at the Palace Hotel at the beginning of September, will be the largest in point of exhibits and exhibitors that we have ever had.

The growing popularity of dahlia culture is one reason for the increasing importance of this annual show. Another reason, and a strong one, is the realization that dahlias can be grown successfully without incurring big water bills.

In this connection, Spring Valley Water Company through its Service Department has given out figures for the water use of a big dahlia garden on the north side of the city. In this garden there are 600 square yards under dahlia cultivation.

The records show that for the season of 1917, during the seven months from May to November 7300 cubic feet of water were used, costing \$17.52. In 1918, during the seven months from April to October, 7100 cubic feet was the consumption and the cost was \$17.04. For the season of 1919, during the 8 months from April to November, only 6300 cubic feet were used, and the cost was \$15.12. Results in 1919 were even better than those obtained in the two previous years, yet the water was used more sparingly.

These figures show that the average cost of water per month was \$2.50 in 1917, \$2.43 in 1918, and \$1.90 in 1919; or to put it another way, the average cost per square yard per month for irrigation during the season of dahlia growing was about four-tenths of a cent.

CONTINUE HILL FARM.

The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association will keep an open camp for pre-tuberculous children during the entire year.

Of the forty children cared for by the association at Hill Farm during the summer months all received benefit. This has convinced the members of the association that the camp should be made a permanent institution where children too delicate to attend school may be sent for a few weeks or months to recuperate.

Miss Elizabeth Ashe, who acts as superintendent of Hill Farm, is preparing to put up an additional building to accommodate the children sent by the Tuberculosis Association.

The place is under the medical direction of Dr. William Palmer Lucas.

BRICKLAYERS' LOCKOUT OFF.

The lockout of the journeymen bricklayers has been declared off by the Master Masons' Association and the bricklayers returned to work on Tuesday.

The calling off of the lockout followed the action of T. A. Reardon, president of the Board of Public Works, in instructing the chief building inspector to see that the inspection of the Carnegie Library job is handled by regular City Building Inspector Bigley in the regular discharge of his duties in connection with his other work.

WIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The eight-hour day has been won by the cereal workers of Petaluma, who with the teamsters of that city have been on strike for several weeks, according to Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who was largely instrumental in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the strike.

According to Casey, the cereal workers get an eight-hour day and a wage of \$4.62 per day. They were offered \$5.20 for a nine-hour day, but preferred the lower wage with the eight-hour day as a matter of union principle.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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